

Government Railways.
ROUND TRIP BETWEEN SYDNEY AND WINDSOR.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23.
Sydney, dep. 8.15. Windsor, arr. 9.15.
Windsor, dep. 8.15. Sydney, arr. 9.15.
Sydney, dep. 8.15. Windsor, arr. 9.15.
Windsor, dep. 8.15. Sydney, arr. 9.15.

Amusements.
EMPIRE THEATRE.
Come of King and York streets.
AGAIN WE WERE PACKED TO THE DOORS.
Continued and uninterrupted success of
"THE EMPIRE AND THE WORLD'S OCEAN."
OUR GRAND CHANCE OF PROGRAMME A HUGE
EVERY ARTIST IMPROVISED.
TODAY—THE GREAT SEVEN.
TODAY—THE GREAT SEVEN.
TODAY—THE GREAT SEVEN.

R. CHAGGON.
Established 1860.
THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILOR,
129 KING-STREET, SYDNEY.
ALL THE BEST TWEEDS KEPT
in stock for RACQUET, made from
West of England and pure Indian
Wool for the best quality. To order,
guarantee.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Continued uninterrupted success of
"MR. HARRY BUCKLE."
New TIVOLI THEATRE and SPECIALITY COMPANY.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21.
JOHN, First Instance of Mr. Coleman.
JOHN, First Instance of Mr. Coleman.
JOHN, First Instance of Mr. Coleman.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE.
OUR BEST SUTTER AND 1st of TROUBERS,
J. GRAHAM, 510 GEORGE-ST.,
The Largest Tailoring Establishment in
Established 1870.
MARK HAMBURG.
FARWELL, MATTHEW.
FARWELL, MATTHEW.
FARWELL, MATTHEW.

MARK HAMBURG.
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PUBLIC
WILL HAVE OF HIS FINEST
PLANT WHO HAS EVER VISITED THE
TERRITORY MATTHEW, MIDDLETOWN, N.Y.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, AT 4.30 P.M.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, AT 4.30 P.M.

BOHANNAN'S GRAND CONCERTO
IN A MINOR.
with Mr. STEPHEN MOSS at Second Piano.
Miss BLANCHIE THOMAS and Mr. HENRY WEIR.
POPULAR PRICES.
THE HIGHEST SEAT, 5s. 1s.
RESERVED SEAT, 5s. 1s.
PLAN AT PALACE.
J. EDWARD SYKES.
SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1895.
LITTLE BRIDGE.
PORT RACING AND TROTTERING.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, OCT. 22.
SPECIAL TRAINS will leave direct to the
race track at 12.15, 2.15, 4.15, 6.15, 8.15, 10.15.
LITTLE BRIDGE.
PORT RACING AND TROTTERING.
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

HER MAJESTY'S.
Sole Lessee—
Messrs. Woods and Marshall.
Manager—
Mr. Alfred Woods.
THIRD WEEK, THIRD WEEK.
"THE PRAIRIE KING."
Illustrated with beautiful and appropriate scenes.
THE WONDERFUL ILLUSION SCENE.
The most thrilling and realistic scene ever produced.
THE HORSE AND RIDER BURIED IN THE RAGING TERROR
OF 10 FEET BELOW.

THE PRAIRIE KING.
with a thrilling and realistic scene.
THE HORSE AND RIDER BURIED IN THE RAGING TERROR
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THIRD WEEK, THIRD WEEK.
"THE PRAIRIE KING."
Illustrated with beautiful and appropriate scenes.

Mr. W. J. WILSON.
(Theatrical Manager and Actor for over 20 years).
BY THE MANAGER OF EVERY THEATRE,
THE DRAMA OF EVERY THEATRE,
ALL OF WHOM HAVE GENUINELY GIVEN
THEIR OWN HANDS TO THE ABOVE DATE.
COMMENTARY AT 10 O'CLOCK
with a scene from the sensational drama.
"THE LAND OF THE MOON."
By kind permission of Mr. W. J. WILSON and GEORGE
MONTAGUE, the following is the programme for the
evening of the 21st inst.

MIXED.
George Sullivan, a much-married man,
has been married for the first time.
The first appearance on the stage after 20 years.
Full Musical and Dramatic performance.
By kind permission of Mr. W. J. WILSON and GEORGE
MONTAGUE, the following is the programme for the
evening of the 21st inst.

Wanted to Purchase.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNETT. Old-established
business, with good connections, and a large
and profitable trade. The business is situated
in a healthy and growing district, and is
well adapted for expansion. The business is
well adapted for expansion. The business is
well adapted for expansion.

THOMSON, GATES, and CO.
NEW SUMMER SUITING.
THE LATEST STYLES
in all the latest and most fashionable
styles of summer suiting. The business is
well adapted for expansion. The business is
well adapted for expansion.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER—
Messrs. WILLIAMSON and MURDOCH.
Acting Manager and Treasurer.
FARWELL, MATTHEW.
FARWELL, MATTHEW.
FARWELL, MATTHEW.

THE MIKADO.
FOR THE
LAST TIME.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22.
OCTOBER 23.
H.M.S. PINAFORE.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
A GREAT SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

THE MOUNTBANKS.
MA MIE ROSETTE.
THE GONDOLIER.
H.M.S. PINAFORE.
THE LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
A GREAT SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

IN OLD KENTUCKY.
The celebrated drama has been the reigning sensation throughout England and America during the season of 1894. For the adequate representation of this drama, the theatre has been specially adapted. The production has been made with special regard to the requirements of the most of characters.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.
OUR OPENING NIGHT CREATED A FUREUR.
PACKED AT NO. 5000 FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS.
THE BUILDING CROWDED.
FITZGERALD BROTHERS' NEW LONDON COMPANY.
ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THE HIGHEST EXPERTS EVER SEEN IN SYDNEY.
EVERYONE SAYS THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND FURILLING PERFORMANCE EVER
SEEN HERE.

Eden.
PHOTO. STATION.
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THEATRE ROYAL.
Land of the Most Dramatic Company.
A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS.
A DRAMATIC REVELATION.
A GLORIOUS SCENIC SPECTACLE.
WITHOUT PARALLEL.

THE LAND OF THE MOA.
The most beautiful, weird, and magnificent
scenery ever seen on the stage.
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COMPLETE SET ONE GUINEA.
THE LONDON DENTAL INSTITUTE.
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WORTH TELLING IN BOLD TYPE.
THAT "CALLAGHAN" BOOTS
AND SHOES ARE THE BEST AT THE
STAND, AND THE BEST AT THE
WAY THROUGH.

CALLAGHAN AND SON.
395 GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

TRY THE "JOHN BULL TEAS."
THEY ARE DELICIOUS.

THE BEST VALUE ON THE MARKET.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GROCERS.

CHARLEMONT'S STUDIOS.
492 GEORGE-STREET.
10s PER DOZEN.
CHARLEMONT and CO. have determined to make their CHARGE FOR CARBON PHOTOGRAPHY
THE REDUCED RATE WILL BE CONTINUED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Auction Sales.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, at 10 o'clock.
FOR SALE BY AUCTION.
UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE PROPRIETOR.
25 COWS CURRANT.
12 COWS CURRANT.
12 COWS CURRANT.

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RIVALS.—October

[illegible]

ardent supporters of the hazy un-
derstanding of women's rights," were the bitter
opponents to women having any
in this connection, or at any rate
their acquiring them unless they remain
in a state of cold and ungracious spirit
and without the approval of some
women's champions was due to the fact
sometimes wickedly suggested by the
Philistine, that the "advanced" women
spurn matrimony as trifling with the
realities of life, or whether it was
because the State is so anxious
to confine all employments with
an limited a circle as possible, it was
equally unjust and absurd. A married
woman who works for the State may
be presumed to have realised all the con-
siderable material advantages and the
possibility of her fulfilling them before con-
templating marriage, and whether she has or not, her
mistakes will not save her from the conse-
quences. To say, as was said time after
time, that every married woman should
be a saint, is a piece of Pocklingtonian
philosophy which is offered as a
general principle ought not to be received
with anything but ridicule at this time
day. A woman may have a drunken
husband, or a husband who is a scoundrel
or who has deserted her. It would be
intolerable that she should be
debarred from earning her living
through such circumstances, and
that the State should add to her
burden by imposing a statutory
restriction.

But even if these considerations are
mainly sentimental, there is a principle
at stake which the bill professes to, and
in most parts does, enforce. This is that
the State should know neither fear nor
favour, and should be guided by the
merits of the case, and should make
the efficiency the sole test. Then, surely
if a woman can demonstrate her
capability it is stultifying that principle
to refuse her any employment.
One may ask whether she is married or single,
but that is a matter for her husband
and wife both being employed
by the State except in the Education
Department.

The clinging desire to retain the
vestiges of political patronage that have
been the cause of so much of the
attempts to exclude the Education and
Public Works Departments from the
control of the board. It is creditable
to the common sense of the House as a whole
that those attempts were defeated, but
how tardily the old order changeth
it is difficult for a certain kind of
Parliamentary intellect to relinquish the
doubtful privilege of "working" a friend
into the service, and though members
speak, as against the old order, and
are brought to bear on them, their
speeches, as in the case of the recent
debate, sometimes betray them.

The proposal to "make casual employees
permanent" was another effort to keep in
the old order, and it is to be hoped that
it will not be seen through and rejected. The
bill can be no reason to exempt the two
branches referred to would not apply
equally as well to all the Departments.
The new board, which is to be as cold
and as impartial as possible, will not
find any one who will not find any one
difficulty in dealing with appointments
than with others, and possibly no one
really believed so. For the rest, the
bill is a very reasonable and honest
and sensible and very much to the point.
The luminous proposal to appoint three
Commissioners who had never been in the
service was promptly scouted, as was the
unfair suggestion that officers who had
been in the service for a long time
number of years should be compelled to
pass an examination. This was as
equitable and illogical as the opposition
of the Clerks of Petty Sessions who had served
several years being eligible for promotion
without examination. But allowing for the
natural tendency to go to extremes,
oscillate between sentimentality and
consistency, the bill is settled in a
commendably non-party spirit; and, if
it can only be carried out in the spirit
in which it was framed, it will be
ought to have far-reaching effects on the
good government and finances of the
colony.

The recent relapse in mining stocks
of the London Stock Exchange has
of course had the effect of a relative
depression in gold-mining companies.
This must be understood as something entirely
distinct from gold-mining industry.
Never was there a time when there was
greater need for the purchase of gold-
mining shares than at the present time.
The mineral industry is the only
industry in which it is required to supplement the
monetary requirements of the nation
with the production of gold for
the world. And the most effective stimulus
possible is supplied by the increase in
value of each ounce produced. Mining
operations at all the principal centres
and, indeed, in promoting the search
for new mines in every part
of the globe. In America the yield of
gold last year was 1,000,000 ounces
of gold, and this year it is estimated
at 1,200,000 ounces. In Australia, 1,000,000
ounces of gold were produced last year,
and this year it is estimated at 1,200,000
ounces. In India, 1,000,000 ounces of
gold were produced last year, and this
year it is estimated at 1,200,000 ounces.
In Russia, 1,000,000 ounces of gold
were produced last year, and this year
it is estimated at 1,200,000 ounces.
In the Transvaal, 1,000,000 ounces of
gold were produced last year, and this
year it is estimated at 1,200,000 ounces.
In the Cape Colony, 1,000,000 ounces
of gold were produced last year, and
this year it is estimated at 1,200,000
ounces. In the Orange Free State, 1,000,000
ounces of gold were produced last year,
and this year it is estimated at 1,200,000
ounces. In the Natal, 1,000,000 ounces
of gold were produced last year, and
this year it is estimated at 1,200,000
ounces. In the Zululand, 1,000,000
ounces of gold were produced last year,
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and this year it is estimated at 1,200,000
ounces.

While, however, the monetary require-
ments of the world add to the un-
importance of the gold-mining industry
and make it one which is of no great
importance to the world, it is true that
money has been that those who spend the
money to promote it need to be extremely
cautious of the particular undertakings
which they give their support. There are
gold mines and gold mines which yield
gold, and gold mines which yield
metal, and those which absorb it. And
while the former are of general advan-
to the world, the latter are a snare. They not
only produce no gold, but they cost
occupations inimical to the gold industry.
The New South Wales has had a
£40,000 less than it would have done had
there not been a relapse in mining shares.
For months past the London press has
been warning mining men in such ex-
treme amounts in South African and
Australian mining properties. One
authorities say that "London's mining
excitement has assumed a form which has
had no parallel since the gold fever of
the '40s." And when we find that
it had within the past two or three years
companies have been formed in England
with capital to the amount of over
£30,000,000, to which late additions have
been at the rate of £3,000,000 a year,
it is not surprising that for gold in Western
Australia, it can hardly be said there is
not justification for criticism, especially
when it is remembered that the yield of
the metal in that colony has so far out-

Should amount to about £2,000,000 per annum. Should many of the companies formed in London fail of success, as anticipated, no doubt the chief part of the loss will fall on British capitalists. But while the expenditure of money in search for gold in Western Australia will result, doubtless in the end, in a considerable number of successful ventures, even where gold is not found, and thus some advantage will arise from the outlay, there is too much reason to fear that considerable disturbance will be created in Australia.

Western Australia is a colony where it is important. Of course at present everything is booming. The population of Western Australia has increased, and there has been a very large addition to the public revenue. The amount of capital invested in the colony, and the operations of British critics are realised, and a number of the mines fail, there will be trouble. In the circumstances, the Government of the Western Australia must be cautious in its expenditures of the annual income, and the loan funds at its disposal. Any undue outlay by a colony of which the backbone consists of a speculative gold-mining industry will inevitably cause emigration. It is suggested that the colony hold pockets of gold. This has been denied. But in any case, until the performance of the mines or some of them is assured, loan expenditure for the construction of railways cannot be said to have a sound foundation in the economic policy of the Government of the Western colony is thus charged at present with a much more than ordinary measure of responsibility. While everything is rose-colour, and the stock of the colony brings a high price, the fact that the colony of the older colonies of Australia, there is a strong temptation to borrow. If this is resisted, and the Government judiciously husband its resources until it is ascertained that thousands of the colony have flocked to the shore, the colony have arrived to stay, the calamity of possible failure may be mitigated. Should it be found that these miners and others who obtain pay from the millions being subscribed in England are engaged in a speculative scheme, the colony will be turned adrift without work, and may thus seriously embarrass the Government. The possible consequences are not pleasant to contemplate.

Although three or four thousand miles away from the colonies of the Eastern colonies are deeply concerned in the results of its mining enterprise. Hitherto the golden discoveries there have furnished some relief to the employment labour markets of the Eastern colonies. But in the south, Wales. So large an additional expenditure as that of the millions subscribed by English capitalists will almost inevitably draw others from these colonies. And until labour conditions are more satisfactory, the colony will be a calamity. On that account the prospecting of Western Australia with British capital can be viewed with greater satisfaction here than elsewhere. But none the less it is true that those who go will be disappointed. If the lands give out, as inevitably they will where mining properties are unproductive, they may have to return. Even then, perhaps, those colonies can view the future with unconcern, and the colonies will be able to recover from the effects of over-borrowing and the populations have adjusted themselves to altered conditions, they will need immigration, as in former years, and returned miners from Western Australia will be welcomed.

AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND.—In this issue we publish another letter from our special commissioner in London. The contribution dealt in an interesting manner with the Smithfield market, and the uncertainty that surrounds London quotations.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EXEMPTIONS.—The Premier states that as the outcome of the meeting of members of the freetrade party held on Thursday last, the Government will not take Mr. McMillen, Varnay Parkes, and Angus Cameron, Mr. L.A., who were chosen by the meeting to lay its views before the Government. Mr. Reilly says that the Government will not take the simple request was preferred that the Government should not take any irreversible step in regard to the Exemption Bill. The Government without first taking the members of the freetrade party into its confidence. It is pointed out that the fact of Mr. McMillen being a member of the freetrade party, and the fact of his having taken part in the meeting of the party, goes to show that Mr. McMillen has definitely ranged himself with the supporters of the Government. If he were not a member of the party he could not attend meetings of Government supporters and interview the Premier as one of them.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS BEFORE PARLIAMENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE WEEK.—The Public Service Bill and the Mining Laws Amendment Bill. The Electoral Act Amendment Bill will also probably be taken up. The Bill is substantially the same measure as was introduced just prior to the dissolution of last Parliament. Tomorrow the Premier will move for the House to go into committee to discuss the Bill. The Premier will not move the Enabling Bill, but he does not propose to take the discussion at this time. While leaving the Premier to stand on his own, member who wishes to speak must do so before the Premier has moved. There is one or two slight alterations, the only important being that the Government propose to have a longer adjournment between the completion of the Enabling Bill and the introduction of the second reading. Mr. Reilly thinks that by this time the bill, as it has been before the public now for months. The measure the Government intends to submit is practically the same as that drawn up by the meeting of Premier at Hove. There are one or two slight alterations, the only important being that the Government propose to have a longer adjournment between the completion of the Enabling Bill and the introduction of the second reading. Mr. Reilly thinks that by this time the bill, as it has been before the public now for months. The measure the Government intends to submit is practically the same as that drawn up by the meeting of Premier at Hove. There are one or two slight alterations, the only important being that the Government propose to have a longer adjournment between the completion of the Enabling Bill and the introduction of the second reading. Mr. Reilly thinks that by this time the bill, as it has been before the public now for months. The measure the Government intends to submit is practically the same as that drawn up by the meeting of Premier at Hove.

THE BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.—At the last general meeting of the Birmingham City Council, which occurred in the voting papers, 12 days elapsed from the date of polling before the voting papers were despatched to the custody of the Clerk of the Council. It was pointed out that the Council election for Rylands just held this work has been done in four days.

PRINTING AND PUBLIC WORKS.—The Minister for Works (Mr. J. H. Young) stated that he had issued orders to the printer to put on as quickly as possible with the preparation of the plans and specifications of all the works for which provision has been made with the Budget. It was pointed out that the work may be called as early as possible. It is hoped that this will be possible to be done, at least with some of the principal works, in about the Railway Commissioners. The Railway Commissioners left last night for Tanworth, from which point they will go over the proposed route of the railway line from Tanworth to Manilla.

and Barossa. The length of the road line is about 60 miles. The Commissioners will probably be absent for the greater part of the week.

RAILWAY ENCOUNTERS.—A considerable number of excursionists recently left Sydney on Friday morning for Melbourne and the north. Between 600 and 700 people arriving by the excursion train. During the week the traffic towards Melbourne has been very brisk, and the Sydney and Melbourne and the north Southern Railway Company is visiting Melbourne in connection with the Caulfield Cup Meeting.

HAWKSBURY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—In reference to the abolition of entrance examinations for students at the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, the Hon. the Minister for Education requested to state that a certificate from either a public or a private school showing fair competency in reading, writing, and arithmetic will be accepted by the college as an entree to an applicant to admission to the college.

GULBURN WATERWORKS.—On Saturday morning a telegram was received at the Works Department from Melbourne and the north Southern Railway Company stating that the water supply had gone wrong with the Goulburn Waterworks, and asking the department to send up an engineer to investigate the matter. Mr. Young gave instructions to the Engineer-in-Chief of the department to be sent to Goulburn at once.

MAJOR GENERAL HUTTON.—A telegram was received in Sydney on Saturday evening, stating that Major General Hutton, of the 12th Cavalry, who had been in Melbourne on Saturday, the 12th inst., had reached Hays, having done the journey of 350 miles across country on horseback in eight days. The General will arrive in Sydney to-morrow morning.

EMERSON POST-OFFICE.—At a meeting of the Newtown Council on Tuesday evening, the Mayor (Alderman H. T. Morgan) said he noticed a notice on Melbourne and the north Southern Railway Company's post-office, "Stammore-road" post-office. He had caused a letter to be sent to the Postmaster-General on the matter, requesting that it be changed to "Melbourne and the north Southern Railway Company's post-office." The Mayor said that Alderman J. F. Smith,—"That the Mayor's action be approved and endorsed," was carried unanimously.

WATER.—A FLOOD ON LAKE GEORGE.—High temperatures were prevalent all over the colony on Saturday and again yesterday, with a prospect of tropical heat to-day and to-morrow. The result of the hot weather at Lake George was that the greatest sudden change in the level of the water in Lake George that has ever been recorded occurred at 3 a.m. on Sunday. Between 10 and 11 o'clock the water rose, and caused a change of level in the water of the lake of 2 ft. in 1 hour and 12 minutes. It will be readily understood that the forces to produce such a result are of a tremendous nature. The lake is 10 miles long and from 2 to 3 miles wide, and it is also obvious that the transport of such a body of water as is represented by 2 ft. over the surface of the lake is a tremendous task. The result of the minutes must have produced very strong currents, and evidence of their force is found in the fact that the water was so turbulent that it was impossible to remember that the forecast on October 11 spoke of local squalls, but this is the most violent of all those reported.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTS.—Sir Charles Todd, Governor of Victoria, reports that on Saturday reports that two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Port Darwin at 4.19 a.m. on the 17th inst.

MAIL STEAMERS.—The Orient Line Cargo, after landing her London passengers at the Quarantine Station in Port Phillip, called the Heads for Sydney yesterday at a quarter past noon, and will leave for Melbourne at 10.15 a.m. to-day. A small ship having occurred on board, the Cargo will be of course be quarantined at this port on arrival, the crew and remaining passengers will be taken to the Quarantine Station, and the Cargo will be towed to the wharf to discharge her cargo. To-day the Canadian liner *Mowbray* will sail home for Vancouver with 40 passengers. Viscountess, the *Warrington*, and the *Warrington* are passengers. The *Orbita* will leave the Orient Company's wharf, for London, on Monday morning. The *Orbita* is a mail steamer of the Union S.S. Company, and will leave for London at 2 p.m. on Thursday last, her schedule day.

QUEENSLAND GOLD.—A shipment of 11,565 oz. of gold, the product of Queensland mines, and valued at £28,781, arrived last night by the steamer *Arcturion*.

THE FRENCH SCHOOLS.—The French newspaper, *Le Courrier des Nouvelles Hebdomadaires*, of 30th September last, just to hand, reports that a petition has been addressed to the French Parliament by the French Colonists in the New Hebrides, drawing attention to the situation created by the Convention of 1857. They complain that they have no rights of property, they have no civil status as have the natives, and they are not recognized by the Government by Customs tariffs, they cannot maintain a school, and a provisional government set up by them has been dissolved by the mixed commission. The petition concludes, "130 Frenchmen, the majority of whom have wives and children, implore you, O French Government, to recognize the French Colonists in the New Hebrides as French subjects." The petition is signed by M. Rossi, has been taken by the gambler Scott of Noumea. Before the ship left Noumea, the French Government was informed that the natives had ordered him to leave under threat of setting him like *Ross*. The Convention of the *Société Française* has voted a resolution to the effect that the French Government should take steps to protect the French subjects in the New Hebrides.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.—The Governor of New Caledonia, M. Faillat, has just caused to be published a number of reports of the importance of the islands of the South Sea Islands in the Southern Pacific. The document refers to Fiji in the first instance, and mentions that from the German settlement in 1874, the population of the islands was 2100 tons copra, 290 bales cotton (a new thing), 10 tons beche-de-mer, and 150 tons ivory nut. The Fiji group is referred to as the most important of the islands. The population of the islands last year exported £15,000 of copra, shark fin, and ivory nut. Tonga exported 2700 tons copra, 290 bales cotton, and 150 tons beche-de-mer. The document refers to the transport of the cargo from these islands in M. Faillat's report that French-owned shipping have no share in this commerce. The document refers to the transport of the cargo from these islands in M. Faillat's report that French-owned shipping have no share in this commerce. The document refers to the transport of the cargo from these islands in M. Faillat's report that French-owned shipping have no share in this commerce.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.—The charge against Thomas J. Barton, of the Central Criminal Court to-day. We understand the prisoner will be defended by Mr. Barton, Mr. Heydon, and Dr. Glynne.

SALES IN THE HARBOR.—Yesterday as the yacht *Thames* was crossing Farm Cove she ran into the pierhead belonging to H.M.S. *Mildura*. The *Thames*, another sailing boat, was also colliding with the pierhead. While these misadventures were happening close to Port Macquarie Point, a little excitement occurred alongside the ship's boat. The water fell all away, and the men were thrown into the water.

PAUL FROM A BALCONY.—A man named Patrick T. Fallon, of the Central Criminal Court, was taken to his residence in Oxford-street and fell over a balcony 16 ft. in height. He was taken to the Sydney Hospital and admitted by Dr. Forrester, who said he had no doubt of a severe spinal fracture and other injuries.

A FALL FROM A LADDER.—While a man named Joseph Toomey was engaged in whitewashing a wall in a room in the Central Criminal Court, he fell from a ladder, and was severely bruised, receiving a compound fracture of one arm. He was treated at St. Vincent's Hospital. The man, who was 30 years of age, 5 ft. 7 in. or 8 in. high, and who was dressed in dark clothes, was seen by three or four persons, who saw him fall from the ladder. The three men who saw him were Alfred Howlett, of Greenlands; James O'Connell, of the Central Criminal Court; and George Rugg, of John-street, Surry Hill. The man at the time had no boots or socks on. When he got beyond his legs he saw a distance of 70 yards, and was visible for 15 or 20 minutes, but he sank, and was not seen again. Mr. Howlett gave the alarm to the Manly police, who sent a constable to the Central Criminal Court, who found the man lying on the ground, with his family at 139 Kew-street, Rotherham, was in good health when his wife left him in his room at 5.30 yesterday evening. A few minutes after his fall, about 12 years of age, had a fall from a ladder, and was seen by three or four persons, who saw him fall from the ladder.

Body of a Man Found in Parliament Building. — A body was found floating in the water off the Parliament building, yesterday morning. It was found by a man who was walking along the river bank. The body was found in the water off the Parliament building, yesterday morning. It was found by a man who was walking along the river bank. The body was found in the water off the Parliament building, yesterday morning. It was found by a man who was walking along the river bank.

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SPORTING INTELLIGENCE. THE TURF. The Liberal and Conservative bills for the 1935-36 season...

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A young waiter, also **SUNDE**, about 18.
YOUNG COOK and **LAUNDRESS** required, refs. Apply after 10. Miss Benjamins, 12 Main-st.,
YOUNG Man as **RUNNER**, experienced. After 9, 20
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T. Miss Butler, 118 Castle-st.-street.-Wanted,
Managers for country hotel, must serve and wait on
table. 17 maid and Waitress, also 17 maid and Laundress,
one hotel, country 1 Mother and Daughter, sta. 20; Cook;
FARMHAND, also **HOTELMAID**, station bar, 10 a.m.
Dough, Lumbermen Club Hotel, South-st., 100.
COOKS and **LAUNDRESSES** 33, station, 1st, 12th, 24th
Highway's, 20 Imperial Avenue.

2 and 4 hour Teams.
Long job
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KEELE and NERLE
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